



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1900.

NUMBER 9

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published as soon as possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

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São Paulo:
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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Belo Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:30 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.Coroado:
Regular trains, week days, leave 5:15, Rue Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the hours are: *ascending* 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; *descending*, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30, 8:30, 1, 3:30, 6:30, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rue 1^o de Maio. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFFE, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m. Services in Portuguese according to the Book of Common Prayer. Baptisms and marriages to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co., 58, Rue do Dividido.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

74, Rue Mendo de São Leopoldo.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rue Largo de São Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer service in German. Services at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, 1^o floor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. Pastor, H. C. C. REED, resident in Rio de Janeiro.

Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays, 7 a. m. on Sundays, 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. Pastors, M. DICKIE and F. W. WIDMERICKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: 10, Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rue da Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAUICHOLO.—No. 234, Rue 1^o de Maio. Estação do Riochuelo.

Services, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

PRTOPOLY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—No. 1, Rue Marechal Deodoro, No. 4. English services at 11 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. in Sundays; at 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Provisional Directory

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EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rue 1^o Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—R. 1^o de Janeiro (formerly Imperatriz) 31, 3rd floor.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan congress opened on the 15th inst.

—The Paraguayan government has created two consulates in the state of Matto Grosso.

—President Roa has gone to his Cordoba estate, and Vice-President Quirino Costa has assumed the presidency.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires early last week announced the illness of Gen. Bartholomé Mitre, who happily is now recovering.

—The official value of imports through the Rosario custom-houses during 1899 was £161,214 gold and the exports £36,759.67 gold.

—The Chilien *medicos* left Buenos Aires on the 20th for Rosario, where they are to observe the progress of bubonic pest—with a spy glass.

—A new case of suspected bubonic pest was discovered in Rosario on the 20th inst., and another on the 21st. A death from pest occurred on the 23rd.

—At Rosario, stricken with the plague of officialism, sea captains of ships from clean ports cannot go ashore without undergoing an absurd sanitary observation.

—From Rosario it is telegraphed that an epidemic of carbuncle is raging in the province of Buenos Aires. Is this an act of retaliation?—the telegram, we mean?

—The chemist Lavalle says that the water supply of Buenos Aires, after the late rains, contained 2000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, in that case the butcher shops will be ruined.

—Trains run as usual between this city and Rosario and passengers come and go, until there is a pretended sanitary cordon around that city, for what purpose no one on the health board could tell.—*B. A. Herald*, Feb. 16.

—The British Hospital at Montevideo received 21 patients and 11 were discharged as cured, during the month of January. There were also 12 under treatment at the beginning of the month, and no deaths occurred 22 were under treatment on February 1st.

—A riotous tippler, who seems to have had more sense than him in many other people, was arrested in Buenos Aires one day early last month for making a disturbance. But, all the same, he kept on shouting along the bubonic plague is down with sunstroke!

—The Argentine mint has concluded coining the minor emission of nickel pieces which amount to 10,995,352 coins of 5 cents, 27,871,576 of 10 cents and 9,296,455 of 20 cents, with a total value of £5,196,218 in gold. In copper coins there are 12,928,335 pieces of 1 cent, and 37,61,012 of 2 cents, or a total of £882,703 in gold.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that free entry to arrivals from Rosario has been proclaimed. And at the same time arrivals from northern Paraguay, where there has been no pest, were subjected to five days quarantine in case they have not touched at Asuncion. Not much consistency in that!

—Presidential visits are very costly affairs as Brazil and the Argentine republic know or will have occasion to know. Whether the results will justify the outlay remains to be seen, and will be largely a matter of opinion. It is to be hoped that there will be few occasions for the interchange of such costly contests.—*B. A. Herald*.

—The Argentine and Uruguayan sanitary doctors are now querying over a question as to whether the former announced the existence of bubonic pest in Rosario and Buenos Aires. Perhaps they did not mean to, but they unquestionably gave out the information. But this is the least of the trouble! The doctors themselves are a worse plague than bubonic pest.

—The sudden change in temperature yesterday seems to be followed with another kind of disease. Yesterday nearly every British not yet acclimated was complaining about suffering from cold. In a few cases the attacks were very severe. Anyone who has been here even a couple of years would know that persons liable to this infirmity should wear a flannel belt.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 10.

—The exports from Rosario during the month of January were as follows: 37,100 bales and 17,616 silled oil bales, 1273 bales of wool, 17,400 logs wheat, 21,200 m. 195,416 bales hay, 60,809 sacks wheat, 5278 do maize, 3147 do bran, 15,073 do flour, 6350 kg tin ore, 10,000 do lead do, 15,000 do iron, 2327 tons iron, 2652 do quebracho wool, 68 do horns, 6500 do skins, 200 tons oil cake, 1000 bales cuttings, 47 bales skins.

—Mr. Oliver Bury, general manager of the Central Enterriano Railway Company, has been appointed general manager of the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway company. As yet it is not known who will obtain the management of the Entre Rios railway, although two caudillitos are known to be in the field, one a manager of a Brazilian railway and the other a resident engineer of an Argentine railway. The chances are slightly in favour of the Brazilian manager, who is at present in England.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—There were 1,110 deaths in Buenos Aires during the first fortnight of the current month, says a telegram of the 20th, of which 121 from sunstroke, 166 from cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 154 from dysentery and gastritis, 86 from meningitis and 57 from other causes attributed to the heat. The trouble with this telegram, which appeared in *O Páiz* of the 21st, is that the items exceed the total first given (being 1,174) and no mention is made of deaths from ordinary causes. Will the *Páiz* correspondent explain what he means?—Mr. Angus Cameron, who was on the printing staff of the *Buenos Aires Standard*, and left for the seat of war a few months ago to join the South African Horse, was killed on 6th January during the fierce attack which the Boers made on Ladysmith that day.—In decorating that building in honour of the forthcoming visit of the President of Brazil, we are led to remark again that an electrically operated bell or other signal to indicate the noon of each day would be no disfigurement to the Government House, while it might serve to indicate to our distinguished guests that we have indeed a great commercial port. The convenience and value of such a signal to the shipping interests and the public in general becomes, of course, only a matter of minor importance.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The occupiers of the quinta lands in the environs of the town of Chacabuco have received orders "to quit" from the sub-inspector of lands on the pretext that they have no title-deeds. The present occupiers resist this order asserting that they can establish their claim by producing provisional certificates despatched by the late official Sr. O. Iriarte who's death occurred some time ago. They further state that they are disposed to resist what they consider the unwarrantable attitude of the sub-inspector, Sr. Patron, by every means in their power, and have resolved to bring the case before the law-courts as using said official of gross abuse of authority.—*Southern Cross*.—Two members of the health board recently went to Buenos Aires to study the sanitary conditions there. They returned and were clapped into quarantine at Flores Island, where they have come to the conclusion that their report is so precious that it cannot be trusted to the telegraph or even to the post, but can only be presented personally at the termination of their five days' quarantine. The fact that everybody is impatient to see the insane quarantine removed, and that every day of its prolongation means additional injury to shipping and commerce, is nothing whatever to them—they are the irresponsible health authorities, and the whole world must wait their pleasure, no matter what interests suffer.—*Montevideo Times*.—There is a chapter in that immortal work *Don Quixote* which describes how Simão Panza, having been appointed governor of some city, sits down to dinner in state. At his side is his medical officer who, as fast as the dishes appear, orders them away one after the other on the grounds that they contain something dangerous to health. Finally, Simão, finding himself in danger of starving in the midst of plenty, bangles the medicine out of the room, eats and drinks to his heart's—*or his stomach's*—content, and is none the worse in the end. This little tale is very applicable to the procedures of the health authorities of the present day. With their exaggerated quarantines, their isolations, their prohibitions and their restrictions, they tend to make life impossible and not worth the living; they starve, ruin and imprison people under the pretence of keeping them healthy. One feels inclined to follow the example of Simão Panza, bangle them out of doors, and risk the consequences.—*Montevideo Times*.—The stamp tax is not peculiar to this country, and yet it is one of the most unjust forms of taxation ever applied to the raising of revenue. It is virtually a tax on activity and enterprise, and falls on those who are so rash as to attempt to do business. It bears no relation to the ability of the victim, for in case of the borrower of money it falls on him, and in matters of business it is heavy on the debtor, while it is heavy on all classes of business. It has been carried to a great length among us, increasing every year in its gravity until at last it has reached a point where an attempt is to be made to require a tax on every page of an account book. This will be evaded by dishonest persons and thus become all the more unjust to those who do pay. It is difficult to see how it is to be made to work, and it is quite impossible to prevent great frauds. It is a pity we cannot show common sense in the raising of revenue rather than resort to all manner of questionable expedients to wrest more and more money from the people, especially when there is no necessity for it.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—Already does the *Prensa* sound the note against which we give a warning, calling attention to the defeat of the reciprocity treaty negotiated by former U. S. Minister Buchanan. Argentine public opinion will retort against the United States for this rejection of a Cis tract which gave the greater advantage to the United States, but not enough to suit the wool ring which runs the Senate. Argentina will not care so far as her material interests are concerned, but her rulers will not be inclined to favour the United States after such a failure of what was long sought by the representatives of that country, and the American business man will be left to suffer as he has been left for 25 years. With all the talk, boasting, bathos and chatter about promoting commercial relations with our republic, the U. S. government has never done the least thing to encourage what it professes to want. The Argentine Government has voted subsidies for steamship companies, and the United States then refused to do as much, and this after the instigation of her representatives here, and yet Americans wonder that we do not keep awake nights through our anxiety to trade with them, paying more for what we buy and getting less for what we sell, thanks especially when there is no necessity for it.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 15.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO, MENDOZA, SANTA FE, AND
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Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Cura 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Cura 520.) (Cura 185.)

Draws on:

Germany....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin;	and correspondents,
	Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg;	
	Union Bank of London, Limited;	
	London;	
England....	Dist. Banking Company Limited, London;	
	Union Bank of London, Limited, London;	
	Wm. Braithwaite & Co., London;	
France.....	Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches;	
	Heins & Co., Paris;	
	Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris;	
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	De Neufville & Co., Paris;	
Portugal.....	Banco Tishoa & Ayores and correspondents,	

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos, S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—
London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
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And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
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THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Item paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 120,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

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LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

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and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1891 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at São Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

HEAD OFFICE:	Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
PARIS AND FRANCE	Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris;
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AND OTHER COUNTRY

Open accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for £2500; ½ dozen boxes for £2500 and One dozen boxes for £2500.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO
BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 16,787,304\$000

Profits in suspense Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 8th June 1897.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies on Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Distrito Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

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Commerz und Disconto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal, LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods;

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

TO ARMS!

The call is "To Arms!" Britons answer the call from factory, mart, and bimini hall.

In pulse of marble and lowly thatched roof.

No prince or peer, no peer or potent chief abro.

No knight or knave, no knave or potent chief.

The noble is careless to pleasures of Court,

And the signal of danger is met with a smile.

Through the length and the breadth of our glorious isle

From bleak windy headlands the shepherds come down;

To mingle with dwellers of village and town;

The worker who toils in the depths of the mine;

Stalwart soldiers, or peasant who toils from the brine;

And the knight who abro all are the brave Volunteers;

Marching onward to fight amidst thundering cheers;

Not shriveling from cold, not quenching thirst;

Not flinching from danger, not shrinking from pain;

Not shrinking from death, but Englishmen hold

As their valiant brothers who perished of old.

Like a rock all unshaken by turbulent waves,

England flings back the insults of contempt;

Of despots and cowards who seek lowly death;

To the ranks the people respond to the call,

With hand to hand, and their freedom and rights;

As they fought in the past they are ready to fight;

The lion of Britain once more to renew

At glorious Trafalgar and fierce Waterloo.

The Frenchman may sneer and the Turk may smile,

But the waves that sunder our inviolate isle;

Saw the Spanish Armada dissolve like a cloud;

While for centuries past, self-reliant and proud,

The Briton held his ground sturdily for a time,

Dodge about amongst his native boulders for cover, but ultimately our fire became too deadly, and he turned and fled. It is

estimated that at this spot the Boers lost 200 dead upon the field. The Manchesters claim a greater number. We lost a couple of Manchesters killed and several wounded in beating off this second attack upon Caesar's Camp.

During the morning the Boer guns mounted

on the Bulwark Hill pitched 50 shells on to the hill held by the Manchesters to back up their attack.

Not one man was hurt. But, curiously enough, the first shot they fired in the afternoon drove straight into a redoubt and wounded five of our fellows. They were

playing with a shiny biscuit tin, and think they owe their mishap to the enemy having taken it for a heliograph. By the way, while to-day's battle was in progress heliographic communication was established between our hilltops and our troops at Estcourt whence our relief column is expected to start.

It was a personal satisfaction to myself, because the native runner who got through with my despatches last week had been "commandered" by the authorities on his return as a reward for his sagacity, and there being now

no further need for his services he was returned to me, and I started him off to run the gauntlet of the Boers once more. This time the "boy" was less successful; after spending two nights trying to dodge the Boers he returned to town to report lack of progress, but pluckily started again on Sunday afternoon.

Of course we are so completely cut off from the world that no one has the faintest idea of what is getting through to England.

"Boys" as the native runners are called, without any regard to age, leave with our messages, and are never seen again. Possibly they get through, because so far as we can ascertain, when the Boers catch our messengers they simply take their despatches away, thrash the beaters, and send them back.

There is a perfect reign of terror amongst the "boys," and there are not half a dozen who will run the risk of capture for the best Queen's gold we can offer them.

At noon there was a distinct dull roar in the fighting. Suddenly the lyddite gun on the hill above the spot where I sat barked out a shot; that was not a reply to anything. It turned out to be the signal for the rival salute in honor of the Prince of Wales' birthday. The Naval Brigade completed the twenty-one guns. I thought they were firing blank cartridge, but have since heard that the balloon having signified the presence of a mass of Boers on the slope behind "Long Tom" our powerful boy, impaled themselves by distributing the royal salute amongst them. Let us hope they enjoyed the treat. It must be many years since his Royal Highness' birthday salute has been turned to account for the defence of his countrymen.

Then we heard cheering from surrounding

camps. "Tommy" having lubricated his

up his voice in thorough British burrals.

Next the strain of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" rang out. Trumpeter Major Leo, of the Imperial Light Horse, was obliging in his best style. At night the Manchesters lit a bonfire on their hill to celebrate the anniversary. It signalled at the same time the conclusion of a hard day's fighting, for the enemy made spasmodic efforts to seize the position right up till eight o'clock at night—a most unusual prolongation of hostilities on his part.

During the afternoon the Boers made a most daring attempt to enter the town from the Helpmakaar road. They crawled round the hill and took pot rifle shots at the railway station. A couple of shells routed them, which to the disgust of the Devons, who with the Liverpools and the remains of the Gloucesters are holding the hill on the east of the town. They deserve that had the enemy been allowed to advance unmolested they would have cut off his retreat. The attack, however, was a hardy one, and it is just as well that it should have been nipped in the bud.

Time it happened that by nightfall we had driven off desperate attacks made on the town from three separate sides, with a loss to ourselves of four killed and about 20 wounded, many, unfortunately, mortally. The Boers must have lost very heavily indeed. I rarely place confidence in estimates that show a great disparity between the casualties of respective sides, but in this case our men took full advantage of cover, while the Boers had to show themselves now and again.

The fact that the Boers spent the whole day of Friday burying their dead is significant. There was a little outpost skirmishing, but only about six shells were fired during the day, and they were from our guns. A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by rain and hail, burst over the town during the afternoon. The Boers were caught in it, and came to the front of their earthworks to get shelter from the storm. Our gunners noticed the movement, and shelled them back into the rain—if they did no other damage.

Saturday's operations were limited to a spiteful little bombardment of the town, just to help us with the digestion of lunch. The Boers have left off engaging guns and batteries; they are more in their element pitting shells into tenanted houses and deserted streets.

Sunday, 12 Nov., rest, as usual.

E. W. S.

MIND THAT CONCERTINA!

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* also graphically describes attempts to force the Tugela. As instancing the strange inconsistencies of war, he tells this story: "A Zulu driver lashed out with his long whip at his master, and instantly let drop from his left hand, with a curious native cry of despair that abolished Kaffir instrument a concertina. . . . The leader of the mounted company coming behind noticed the instrument lying on the ground. 'Mind that concertina!' he shouted. 'Pass the word!' He pulled his horse aside, the word was passed, a line of horses in the middle of the company swerved, the forest of legs passed, and, behold, the concertina lay untouched. The next company leader threw up his hand like a driver in the Strand. 'Look out; mind the concertina!' 'Mind the windjammer,' said one man to another. . . . And thus all the rest of the brigade passed hurrying on to use all the latest and most civilised means for killing men and destroying property, and minding the concertina tenderly as they went."

A BLUNDERING EXPEDITION.

Mr. Robert Cameron, M. P., addressing a meeting at Chelmsford on Tuesday night, said:

"I cannot trust myself to speak of the war. Only a few days ago I stood upon the spot on which the 42nd Highlanders were formed two years ago, and only a few days ago I read of 900 of those brave fellows sent upon a blundering expedition upon which they never ought to have been sent, and only 165 of them came back."

"There is something wrong; it should never have happened. That the regiment which lies upon its flag the history of 1,000 during attacks and 1,000 desperate retreats which they have covered, should have that stain upon their banner, is more than death to some. I say that war should never be undertaken with a light heart. The country are proud of such men, but we have no right to drive men against forts and hidden bullets. We ought to have tactics and generalship rather than that."—*Morning Leader*, Jan. 18.

ROUGH ON SUSPECTS.

Writing from Naapierport on Christmas Day a private of the 1st Suffolks says: "The gaol and the guard tents here are simply packed with suspects, two Irishmen, one of whom is an old soldier, being arrested in Rosemead for having, as he said, a look at the soldiers when they arrived there and camped near the junction. The gaoler here tells me that they ought to be set free, as they are well-known to be loyal and reside at Rosemead; but red tapeism prevents their immediate release. It is, of course, absolutely necessary that the greatest care should be taken in preventing the transmission of valuable information to the enemy, but ordinary discretion should be exercised to obviate any undue annoyance to innocent persons."

—It is the Boers who have been preparing for, and who have desired, the war in the hopes of realising their programme of 1881—a Africa for the Afrikaners from the Zambezi to Simon's Bay—and were they to realise their programme we would be glad to know where the benefit would come in, either to the natives whom the Boers have always treated with such cruelty, or to the Afrikaners of the Cape Colony who even now form the government of the colony, or to the owners of the gold mines, and, in fact, to civilisation in general?—*Le Siècle*, Paris.

IN BONNIE SCOTLAND.

The editor of the *Sub Rosa* column of the *London Morning Leader* is responsible for the following, which, strange to say, is not of the wild and woolly West, but of staid and sanctimonious old Scotland. If these incidents become common, we are inclined to believe that the Boers and Zulus and Tagalos will have to undertake a little missionary work: "You have all heard of the *Scotsman*, I suppose, and I am afraid all the journalistic controversies of these later days I have never known anyone who was prepared to question the solemn, majestic respectability of that paper, which, like the behemoth, has never been known to smile. So when I say that the following particulars are taken from its almost sacred and altogether sombre column you will know that the account is not the outcome of mere imagination.

The ratepayers of Dunblane were assembled in their hall, and hoist and awa wi ye mon, but ablin' I'm thinkin' it was a very fine meeting whatever.

Mr. King, convenor of finance, was first called on, and while proceeding with his statement a ratepayer stood up and said, "We cannot afford to have Mr. King blitherin' nonsense." There were cries of "Shut up" and general uproar, amidst which the Provost requested the ratepayer to "Sit down," to which the ratepayer replied "A Go to hell," followed by uproar. Mr. King invited questions.

Now, here is a fine picture. The convenor of finance, pawky and possibly grey-haired, with spectacles on nose, is explaining the bawbees and the sixpences of the situation. The local Long Tom opens fire with an allusion to blitherin' nonsense. The action becomes general with shouts of "Shut up" until the dignified Provost, riding on the whirlwind and directing the storm, thunders, "Sit down and then comes the climax in the profane retort chronicled above. And then with a touch of art which is really sublime it is added, 'Mr. King invited questions'."

That seems to have cast oil (low-flash) on the troubled waters for a moment, but the storm soon rose again:

Mr. Cameron again caused interruption. Mr. M'Lean (to the Provost) : Is it he that is interrupting you or I? Mr. Cameron: The whole lot of you are round O's. The Provost: Sit down a minute, Duncan. Mr. Cameron: You're a lot of damned idiots. The Provost: We cannot allow swearing. Mr. Cameron: There is not one of you has any brains to sit there.

And here ended the second round. Cameron, apparently having had much the best of it. Time having been called, the meeting resumed, and the careful reporter goes on to record that.

At this stage Mr. P. M'Lean rose to speak, and a heated altercation took place between him, the Provost, and Cameron, who were all speaking at the same time. The Provost at length got a hearing and said, "I was just going to say that with our sewage system being so effectual I have no doubt there will be great prosperity to the town. I think we have a great future for Dunblane."

So do I, and I'm sure I hope so too, but why the poor man should have been hauled at when his remarks were of so innocent and commonplace a nature I cannot say.

The reference to the ignominious coming for Dunblane produced another peaceful hill, and then they all came up smiling for the fourth round. It was about a certain slaughter-house and the report proceeds:

At this stage M'Lean and the Provost had a dialogue when ex-chief magistrate M'Lean referring to the slaughter-house, thus addressed the Provost— "A man with a pig's head would have built a better one," and later M'Lean said "If you had the good sound sense of a jackass you would have built nothing of the kind." The Provost: Thank you for the compliment. Any more questions?

There were no more questions, and the good Provost pronounced a sort of benediction over this session: "I will consider the meeting over for a season. We have had a very fine meeting." So say we all of us! Long may Dunblane and its sewage and slaughter-house flourish—and if its citizens are not above taking a hint I should like them to send Cameron to the House of Commons.

S. L. H.

ANARCHY IN VENEZUELA.

Paris, Jan. 17.

The following semi-official note is issued here to day:

"A state of anarchy appears to exist in Venezuela. In consequence of their refusal to advance money to the government the directors of the Bank of Caracas and of the Bank of Venezuela, as well as several notable business men, have been arrested and sent to the Fort of San Carlos at Maracaibo, to be kept in custody there."

"M. Montauban, a Frenchman and a director of the Bank of Venezuela, and other foreign notabilities are among those arrested.

"Commerce is completely paralysed, and it means failure for a large number of houses.

"The French chargé d'affaires is strenuously endeavoring to support the interests of our countrymen, but his action is ineffectual. The French colony is urgently asking that the Atlantic squadron be sent to the Venezuelan coast."—*Le Siècle*, Paris.

—The American hospital ship "Maine" arrived at Capetown on January 21st.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL

FOR THE

festivities in commemoration of the
4th CENTENARY
OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL



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The widespread acceptance which the issue of these interesting stamps has had, as shown by the large sales effected, is a brilliant sign of the patriotism of the Brazilian nation. In this way, everybody, poor and rich, contributes with his share towards the erection of lasting monuments which will honor the history of the country.

The present appeal will serve to advise those who have delayed in order that no one shall fail to contribute for this great and truly popular subscription by acquiring the largest quantity of

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At the general depot of

LAEMMERT & Co.

66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment. If we take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 4, the limited issue, authenticated by the destruction of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 30th December last; the low price of each series which will not be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all unsold stamps by the 15th September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

ROOMS TO LET.

Pleasant rooms with or without board can be obtained at No. 17 Rua Presidente Domíngos, S. Domingos, (at.

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Blickensderfer Typewriter and Wilson Mimeograph, in perfect order, complete with supplies. £7.

M. N. Avenida Rio Vista 2, Rua Sampaio Viana, Rio da Janeiro, Capital Federal.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Humpfier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at MESSRS. CRASHLEY & CO., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre, 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

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FOR BOYS (five to twelve).

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In an English family, a large, well-furnished room, with board. Apply to Rua das Palmeiras, Botafogo; Drs. Clemente and Henrique.

Tropon is pure Alumen; it offers this most important constituent of our daily food in highly concentrated form. The nutritive value of one pound of Tropon equals that of 5 pounds of prime beef or 80-90 eggs.

Tropon is almost entirely assimilated by the system and transformed into blood and muscles, a fact which is of highest importance in those cases where the digestive canal has to be cared for in mechanical respects. (Diseases of the intestines, etc.)

Tropon is very easily digested; it represents a food which without overstraining even the weakest stomach offers a large amount of nutriment.

(For Children, disorders and diseases of the Stomach, Kidneys and the Nervous System, Liver complaints, Convalescents, etc.)

Tropon—by replacing the lost Alumen—enables us to arrest the decline of strength caused by fever and infectious diseases. (Yellow Fever, Blackwater Fever, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Typhus, etc.)

Tropon is a tasteless and odorless powder. It can be mixed or linked or cooked with other food or else can be taken in drinks.

Eminent medical authorities are constantly calling attention to the merits of Tropon.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 27th, 1900.

THANKS to the interposition of Providence, the residents of this capital have been spared the trials which have been experienced in Rio Grande, Uruguay and Argentina. But if we conclude from this that Providence is on our side and will continue to protect us against the results of our own ignorance and folly, we shall wake up some day to find ourselves mistaken. We can not count always on the rains to water our streets and cleanse our drains, nor can we hope that low temperatures will always protect us from the rapid development of a fever epidemic. Unless better counsels prevail we shall some day pay dearly for our apathy and negligence, just as we have done before, and just as many interior towns have done. We do not need elaborate sanitary appliances nor meddlesome sanitary commissions, but we need a few coinconvenient things like cleanliness, good food, an abundance of water, frequently flushed drains, watered streets in the hot season, shade trees, etc. Or, in other words, we want to have all fever-breeding agencies removed and made innocuous, we want the means of reducing the temperature in the hot season, and we want pure and wholesome food and water. We can do without the bath-houses, quarantine stations and salaried sanitary commissions on which so much money is being expended, much better than we can do without these. Some years ago the service of watering the streets in summer was discontinued, much to our discomfort and inconvenience, and yet money enough is thrown away on useless precautions to maintain the service. Nothing has been done for some time on the opening of narrow, crooked streets which impede the free circulation of the sea breezes, or for the improvement of muddy, bad-smelling shore lines from which fever is sure to come in hot weather. Taxation and hard times are also cutting us off from a good and wholesome food supply—the best and most rational safeguard against epidemics that any people can have. We have water enough, it is to be said, but it is so badly distributed that some have more than enough while others have little. And as for flushing the drains and watering the streets, why should we not use the unlimited supply of pure sea-water which lies at our doors? Some of our principal thoroughfares might be washed clean with it every day, and the drains in the thickly-settled districts could easily be flushed at frequent intervals. In our opinion, Rio de Janeiro can be made as healthy as any other city if Dr. Common Sense is put at the head of her sanitary affairs.

ATTENTION has been called to the circumstance that the regulation which goes into effect next month in regard to the use of Portuguese on labels of foreign goods, is contrary to the provisions of the trademarks law which has thus far permitted the registry of Portuguese names and labels as trademarks.

Hundreds of these trademarks have been registered, and for a term of years, the government undertaking to protect them against fraudulent practices. But who is to protect them against the government itself? Under this new law, the government forbids the admission of merchandise bearing the labels to which it has granted trademark rights for a term of years. This is a deliberate breach of faith and breach of contract, and were it brought before the supreme court we are inclined to believe that it would be declared illegal and invalid. Surely the government must respect its own contracts and its own promises. It can not play fast and loose with foreign commercial interests in this manner without contributing to the complete discredit of the country.

Two revenue stations consequently justifies the budget estimate; but at other stations the showing is not so favorable.

Unfortunately the returns for these stations do not discriminate the amount of revenue derived from each class of merchandise. What they show, however, is that at the custom-houses, with the exclusion of that of Rio de Janeiro, the consumption taxes on eleven classes of merchandise in 1899 produced 6,883,705, against 4,852,203 produced by the taxes on four classes of merchandise in 1898. Of the consumption tax revenue collected last year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house about 78% pertains to the four original classes of merchandise. In the same proportion the revenue derived from the consumption taxes on these classes of merchandise at the other custom-houses would amount to about 5,370,000, or only 10% more than in 1898. We await with much interest the publication of definite returns.

BRITISH CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION.

Through the courtesy of the treasurer of the British Church Fund we are permitted to reproduce the balance sheet and special subscription list of the Building Fund, destined for the reconstruction of the church in this city. Taking into consideration the extreme business depression ruling in this country and the size of the British colony, the results achieved are highly complimentary to the liberality of our colony.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1899.

Expenditure:

Paid Antonio Januzzi, Júnio & Co. for cost of reconstruction..... Rs. 108,228\$920

Paid P. Slesser for preliminary plans..... 300\$000

Donation to Y. M. C. Association for use of its room for services..... 500\$000

Advertisement stamps and petties..... 43\$100

Advertisements..... 76\$000

Credit balance..... 3,664\$910

Rs. 112,812\$930

Income:

Legacy G. A. Maiden 3,599.35
ad 6. 7 1/16d. Rs. 11,525\$850

General donations..... 94,273\$160

Collection, service

March 1898 at Co-pacabana churcha 33\$000

Collection, service

July 1898 at London & Brazilian

Bank church..... 28\$000

Offerory on day of

reopening Church ditto Queen's birth-day..... 866\$500

316\$500

1,244\$500

Interest allowed by

Bank..... 1,002\$410

Less interest on debentures..... 7\$520

994\$390

Concert at S. Pedro de Alemanha:

Sale of tickets..... 9,065\$000

Sale of programmes..... 122\$000

9,187\$000

Expenses:

Hire of theatre..... 500\$000

" orchestra..... 3,110\$000

" piano..... 150\$000

" carriages..... 60\$000

Printing of tickets..... 260\$000

Advertisements..... 214\$000

Deficit at bar..... 40\$000

Sundry petties..... 78\$270

4,412\$270

4,774\$730

Rs. 112,812\$930

The cost of restoration of the organ has been contracted for at a cost of Rs. 5,000,000, which leaves the sum of Rs. 1,335\$900 still to be found.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1899.

F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,

C. H. LLOYD.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR RS. 94,273\$160

TO THE BUILDING FUND OF THE BRITISH CHURCH, COMPILED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1899:

London and Brazilian Bank Ltd. Rs. 10,000\$000

London and River Plate Bank

Id. 7,500 000

Quayle Davidson & Co. 5,000\$000

R. S. Quayle. 1,000 000

6,000 000

British Bank of South America

Id. 5,500 000

Gustavon Gudgeon & Co. 3,000\$000

Gustavon Gudgeon. 1,000 000

T. G. Cross. 150 000

4,150 000

John Moore & Co. 4,000 000

E. Johnston & Co. 4,000 000

Norton Megaw & Co. 4,000 000

H. A. De Lisle. 3,880 000

P. S. Nicolais & Co. 3,000 000

Rio Flora Mills & Granaries. 2,500 000

E. Ashworth & Co. 2,000 000

Walter Block & Co. 2,000 000

Knowles & Foster, London. 2,000 000

C. F. Hargreaves. 1,500 000

F. S. Pryor. 1,000 000

Staff, London & River Plate

Bank. 1,055 000

Subscriptions of 1,000\$000 each:

James B. Kennedy, E. H. Tootal, Henry Rogers Sons & Co. Ltd., Brazilian Coal Co. Ltd., José Maria da Conceição Jr., E. Ross Dusfield, Wm. Edwards, Brazilian Contracts Corporation Ltd.

Royal Mail Packet Co. £ 26 55.

at 7 1/2d..... 884\$200

Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. £ 26 55. 7 1/2d. 869 000

Dunmott Cross & C. £ 21 6. 5 3/4d. 857 900

Staff, London & Brazilian Bank. 803 600

F. H. O. Tross. 750 000

Rev. Irvine Crawshaw. 666 000

Louis Gray. 500 000

Basil Freeland. 500 000

Staff, Western & Braz. Teleg. Co. 455 000

F. S. Youle. 430 000

Ehnenhors & Co., New York £ 10. 417 390

@ 5 3/4d..... 400 000

J. C. Sheppard. 400 000

H. Savile. 400 000

John Davy. 400 000

F. P. Broad. 390 000

David MacNeil. 330 000

Staff, Leopoldina Railway Co. 300 000

Allan C. Nathan. 300 000

Antonio Linz dos Santos. 300 000

J. T. Manly. 295 000

Miss Sealy, England, £ 7 165 6d @ 25 820

Subscriptions of 250\$ each:

John Mackenzie, E. A. Benn, W. J. Crumpton, Frank Walter, Mrs. Lundberg, H. Delafield, J. W. B. Purchas, H. W. Stacey, T. D. Bunn, Staff, British Bank of S. America. 205 000

Subscriptions of 200\$ each:

G. E. Cox, Wm. Reid, Thomas Whyte, King, Ferreira & Co., Commercial Telegraphs, Burenix, C. Berg, H. L. Wheatley, R. G. Tootal, J. R. Briscoe, Paul Taves, R. Whitchello, Cia. Carioca de Teciengem, Anonymous (B.).

William Mandie. 180 000

C. Murly. 180 000

W. G. White. 180 000

J. H. Lowndes. 160 000

A. G. Weigall. 160 000

J. B. Rhum. 150 000

W. G. Wagstaff. 150 000

C. N. Atlee. 150 000

M. N. Lefebvre. 150 000

Subscriptions of 100\$ each:

A. L. Raikes, Ernest Youle, Frank Gollo, E. F. Nest, H. B. Bent, T. E. Gibbon, John J. Bisset, R. A. Mather, T. Johnson, W. R. McNamee, Anonymous through G. E. C., H. O. Stevens, II, Rishworth, W. J. Jessop, A. G. Lamler, W. H. Ashbrook, D. Roberts, C. J. Gennell, J. L. Lyndley, Mrs. W. Saunders, John Crashley, G. B. Stevens, Anonymous, Anonymous F., P. Le Motte, W. J. Pounley.

Anonymous "In Memoriam 27-3-95." £ 2 6. 6d. 80 000

C. Arnold. 75 000

Anonymous. 62. 25. @ 7 1/2d. 66 000

F. L. Youle. 60 000

Subscriptions of 50\$ each:

George Finey, H. D. Beaumont, D. D. Keay, H. J. Reeves, Mrs. Nichols, C. Henderson, C. Robinson, C. H. Helder, Captain Gregory, C. E. Hogg, Anonymous, S. P. Maysey, J. B. Slight, F. W. Perkins, E. C. H. Phillips, Berthold Wachfield.

Reg. Gellop, £ 1. 40 000

Edwin G. Wynter. 40 000

Miss Adelaide Wilson, £ 167 13/12d. 324 400

Subscriptions of 30\$ each:

J. W. Crawford, E. Mathieson, W. L. Wolsenholme, II, B. Morton, Thos. G. Geddes, Frank Edwards, W. R. Bardsley.

M. Fletcher. 25 000

Mrs. Arthur Fierst. 25 000

Subscriptions of 20\$ each:

Anonymous W., Anonymous A. J. T., Anonymous, F. T. Fraser, R. H. Burch, Neville F. Strube, H. B. M. John, A. Bucchi, Neville W. Jackson, C. N. Lefebvre.

Subscriptions of \$10 each:

J. B. Miller, R. C. Brooke, Anonymous, Anonymous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROMAN STYLE.

XIII Feb. MCM.

To the Editor:

Sir.—Notwithstanding the appeal to the Caesar, over whom your correspondent in this week's issue amusingly throws a confetti of epithets, I maintain that my statement is correct.

His isolated quotation simply shows that it is possible so to write 1900, without proving that it is preferable to the shorter form. But rules are not founded on single examples, and where there are differences of usage, that one is selected which has the greatest weight of authority.

Take for example such form as "octodecim," which is found in some Latin authors for 18, yet grammarians give usually only the preferable form "duodeviginti," which in writing Latin would be the correct form to be employed.

If my friend from the university of Killaloe wishes to follow Caesar implicitly, he will be involved in such roundabout forms as "numeros milium C et X" instead of the more rational MCX. So too, if he wants to write MDCCC, he has authority for it; for my own part I think that those are correct who follow rules deduced from a study, not of one author, but of many.

Yours truly,

LONDON.

P. S.—I am assuming that the quotation is given in good faith, but the reference as printed is quite wrong.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A force of 100 men left Pará for Manaus on the 22nd inst., to join the Acre expedition.

—A defalcation of 30,000\$ to 40,000\$ in federal revenue stamps is said to have been discovered in Santos.

—The governor of São Paulo, Col. Fernando Prestes de Albuquerque, visited the fever-stricken city of Sorocaba on the 20th.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Pernambuco says that troops were to leave on that day for Rio Acre. The number is not stated.

—The Belgian explorer Courbin has advised his consul at Pará that the explorations of the Rio Juruá have given highly satisfactory results.

—A jury at Piracicaba has unanimously absolved Sr. João de Almeida Sampaio who killed the artist Almeida Júnior when in company with his wife.

—Torrential rains were experienced at Bahia during the past week. We hope to hear that they extended up through the interior where so much damage has been done by drought.

—The gubernatorial election in Espírito Santo appears to have resulted in the choice of Moniz Freire as governor and Cerqueira Lima as lieutenant governor.

—Telegrams from the provinces state that carnival is arousing very little animation. And very naturally so! There is not so very much money in circulation just now.

—It is stated that the deaths from yellow fever at Sorocaba average 20 a day. There has been a large migration from the city, whose population is said to be reduced from 10,000 to 4,000.

—A Pará telegram of the 25th says that, according to one who knows, the affairs of the state of Amazonas have reached such a stage of shameful scandals that the federal government will have to intervene. But how about the obscene in the federal eye?

—The vicar of Sorocaba and president of the relief commission, Mgr. João Soeiro do Amaral, died of yellow fever at Sorocaba on the 21st. He had shown great activity and dedication in the work of extending relief to the people of that fever-stricken town.

—At Amparo, São Paulo, on the 19th inst., a married couple went out of the house, leaving an infant of six months alone. Hearing the child scream the mother hurried back to find that a dog had begun to devour it. The child was so mutilated that it died soon after.

—The British government has appointed Mr. Percy John Frederick Staniforth to be British consul for the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, excepting the city of Porto Alegre, to reside at Rio Grande, and Mr. Ambrose Archer to be consul at Porto Alegre.

—The *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos, of the 21st, says that a judicial investigation is said to have been opened in regard to three bills signed with the falsified signature of a capitalist recently deceased, and amounting to 85,000\$. It is said that several well-known persons are involved in the transaction.

—The morality of those who are supposed to be charged with the preservation of order and the enforcement of the law, is admirably shown in the case of the soldier in Bahia who was called to the room of his commanding officer, Col. Edmundo Pittencourt, who had just committed suicide. The soldier improved the opportunity to steal the revolver with which the unfortunate officer took his life, and it could not be found when later on a formal investigation was held. Recently however the revolver has turned up at Itaparica.

—Writing of the yellow fever epidemic in Sorocaba (*Diário Popular*, Feb. 20) Dr. Carlos Vasconcellos says: "There are streets and whole streets where all are either ill or convalescent. There are houses where 5, 6 and even 9 patients are found, while families have been stricken by the epidemic; the factories are nearly all closed; the hotels, barber-shops, dry-goods shops, bakeries and even pharmacies are closed; there are only two pharmacies open which fill the doctors' prescriptions. Desolation and mourning are seen on every side. I affirm that there exist about 600 patients, including those in the hospital. To-day Dr. Fajardo and I saw 46 new cases." The present population of Sorocaba is estimated at 4,000!

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has accepted the proposal of Dr. José Estacio de Lima Brandão for the lease of the Sul de Pernambuco railway.

—The director of the Central railway has been authorized to furnish a locomotive to the Rio de Ouro line to replace one damaged recently on the Iguassu branch.

—The minister of industry thinks the net receipts of the Central railway can be increased to eight thousand contos this year. Possibly it can be done, but will he undertake to make it a real net result, and not a fictitious one through the non-payment of accounts as was done last year?

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 17th February last were 366,612\$ in currency, against 305,491\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 61,121\$. The rate of exchange (7 7/8d.) was also 19 3/4d. better, and the sterling equivalent was £12,030, against £9,265 last year, showing an increase of £2,762. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £74,365, against £65,785 in the same period of last year.

—On the 19th inst. the treasury paid accounts owing various parties for supplies to an aggregate of 1,057,000\$. Some accounts dated from 1898.

—The minister of industry has requested the minister of finance to provide for the acceptance of 325,000\$567 from the Leopoldina Railway Co., of which 295,195\$31 is the surplus between receipts and expenditures of the Carangola line for the second half of 1898, and 29,679\$33 represents an excess of interest paid the company for the same period in anticipation, when it should have been for only 173 days, to 20th December, the date when the line passed into other hands by virtue of a judicial decision.

—We are advised on one hand that the proposal of the Companhia Edificadora for the lease of the Central railway is being favorably considered by the government, and that it will probably be accepted. On the other hand we hear that the President is wholly in accord with the minister of industry, who is opposed to leasing the road to any one. The minister of finance, who is urging the lease, also counts on the President's support. How the struggle will end we can not foresee, but it appears that the syndicate named in these columns a couple of weeks ago is out of the run.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending December 9th:

1898 1895 Increase

Freight traffic, kilos. 5,205,333 4,591,358 904,965

Passenger carriages, week. 11,873 11,458 1/2 434 1/2

Total receipts, week. 67,585\$10 51,545\$10 12,040\$60

do since Jan. 1. 1,656,566\$70 1,504,222\$50 147,624\$70

For week ending December 16th: *decrease

1898 1895 Increase

Freight traffic, kilos. 5,494,823 5,021,767 473,056

Passenger carriages, week. 11,532 1/2 10,390 1,234 1/2

Total receipts, week. 68,610\$70 67,252\$70 16,358\$40

do since Jan. 1. 1,656,036\$70 1,504,170\$50 147,624\$70

For week ending December 23d.: *decrease

1898 1895 Increase

Freight traffic, kilos. 4,682,085 3,960,353 722,635

Passenger carriages, week. 13,203 1/2 13,399 *95 1/2

Total receipts, week. 70,858\$70 66,142,800 14,725\$40

do since Jan. 1. 1,656,032\$70 1,504,068\$50 *16,578\$70

For week ending December 30th: *decrease

1898 1895 Increase

Freight traffic, kilos. 3,491,880 3,096,275 408,605

Passenger carriages, week. 12,177 10,926 1/2 1,251 1/2

Total receipts, week. 53,588\$70 49,015\$830 10,575\$420

do since Jan. 1. 1,656,034\$70 1,504,048\$50 *16,031\$70

SHIPPING NOTES

—The coasting steamer "Rio Pardo" arrived at Destero in distress on the 21st. She was out of coal.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have increased the quarantine on arrivals from Rio and Santos to 48 hours, says a telegram of the 21st.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Clyde" passed through this port on the 22nd inst., having in quarantine and having no communication with the shore.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires and Montevideo published this morning (Monday) state that another change has been made in the quarantine — the new imposition being 18 hours against Rio and five days against Santos.

—A telegram from Pará of the 21st inst. announces that the cruiser "Tiradentes" had gone aground on the Buiusui bank, in sight of the light-house. Assistance had been sent, but it was found that the cruiser could not be towed off until high water.

—A Buenos Aires telegram published here Sunday morning says that quarantine on steamers touching at Rio de Janeiro and carrying an Argentine doctor will be 24 hours. A day or two before it was stated that the quarantine would be 48 hours. Is it not about time to rescind these arbitrary impositions?

—The passengers who left Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Clyde" for Europe, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Saunders, 3 children and infant; Mrs. Abilia Pinto, Baroness Indian, Messrs. A. Portella, J. da Costa, wife, 2 children, infant, and servant, Arthur Muesser, A. F. Sozana, R. J. Reidy, E. Muller and A. S. Williamson.

—The Lampert & Holt liner "Coleridge" left Rio on the 17th inst. for Bahia. Pernambuco and New York, with the following passengers: Mrs. F. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maudlin, Mrs. Amelia Silva, Mrs. Albertine Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Monnier, Mrs. M. Ribeiro, Mrs. M. Dauzat, Miss Freda Mason, Drs. F. P. Oliveira, J. S. Athayde and J. A. Xavier, Messrs. T. M. Gonçalves, J. Dauzat, Otto Scheidtmann, Frei André P. Sacrest, J. Veiga, M. A. Siqueira, J. Gonçalves Sob, M. Barboza, J. H. de Mattos, J. Coelho de Almeida, Jack Mawson, Gustavo Massow, C. Luce, L. F. Cavazzoni, R. Borges, J. Ferreira, Antonio Pereira, Luiz B. Lopes, J. C. Guinartes, J. P. Coello and 57 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—We wish to call Dr. Nuno de Andrade's attention to the fact that bubonic pest is increasing in China and has broken out at Aden. Quarantine against those places should be declared at once.

—The grant of three months pay to officers of the army promoted has been extended to those that are transferred.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of to-day appears with only four pages. The times are bad, neighbor, are n't they?

—It is announced that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, is about to leave for Europe.

—We hear that the new chaplain of the British Church of this city is expected to arrive here about the end of April next.

—We are printing this issue on Monday, a day earlier than usual, owing to the difficulty of doing anything on carnival Tuesday.

—Reports are current that cases of suspected pest have again been discovered in Buenos Aires, but the sanitary authorities deny it. One however credits the denial.

—We regret to note the death on the 22nd of the well-known naval constructor, Carlos Moreaux, for many years resident here. He was highly esteemed in naval and civilian circles.

—On last Thursday Damião Lisboa was wounded with a revolver bullet while engaged in defending his wife from the insults of three loafers on Rua da Uruguaiana. The loafers were arrested.

—We are requested to state that Rev. Irvine Crawshaw will hold a Church of England service in Icarai on Sunday next, 8 P.M., at No. 25 Rua Gáviao Peixoto. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—We are now deep in the follies of carnival. Although times are bad and money difficult to get, in a small town, is expended on bits of colored paper, which is thrown about much in the same way that water was once thrown.

—Sunday afternoon, just when the carnival maskers began to get lively and the city was filling up with spectators, a heavy rainstorm came up and stopped the proceedings. It rained nearly all night and threatens to spoil Tuesday's fun also.

—Reports have been current for some time of a monarchist conspiracy, but we very much doubt that it is anything more than talk. The people are deeply discontented, and under such conditions everybody conspires. As we go to press we hear that an important arrest has been made, but we have no confirmation of it.

—The committee at work on military reorganization is said to be in favor of dividing the army into four divisions and two independent brigades. If this is true, the committee has evidently failed to be duly impressed with the futility of attempting to maintain an army on a scale incompatible with the resources of the country. We have an impression, somehow, that they are trying to reorganize to fit the officers, rather than to fit the effective strength of the army.

—In another place, the Committee charged with securing monthly subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund are asking intending subscribers to send in their lists and names. It will be most difficult for members of the Committee to see every one, and it is not too much therefore for them to make this request. And to this we may be permitted to add, that we hope the response will be prompt and generous. Good work has been done with the funds so far in the relief of suffering and in meeting the urgent needs of those dependent on the soldiers at the front.

—We were hoping that with the advent of the cool weather in February, our colony would come out scatless from the ravages of yellow fever this year; but fate has been against us, and in another paragraph we record the first case, which we hope will be the last. Last year our colony suffered somewhat heavily in proportion to our numbers, and such good men as Rev. C. D. McCarthy, Mr. Athol Murray, Mr. Grimsditch and Mr. F. E. Cobby, with a dozen of others less well known generally, were lost to us. The city is practically free of yellow fever just now, which makes the death of Mr. Sidney Henderson all the sadder.

—"Didn't I tell you that he's a consummate military and financial strategist, as well as an unconditional concentrationist?" — "What he's been concentrating now, Joseph C.?" — "Why, the headquarters of the two armies — the Braz'z and the Special Statistics. It's really a masterly stroke of economy. The same men and the same soldiers serve for both. I went there the other day and found quite a happy family, I assure you." — "But what'll it cost, Joseph C.?" — "The very question I asked him." — "And what did he reply?" — "He said: 'Oh! the public be blowed! What can the public do? Give me all the vote of thanks, of course!' Oh! he's a bold one, I tell you, is our General Joseph P.!" Why, he's as bold as — as bold as — as — a lying led by assests." — "No insinuations, if you please, Joseph C. — Certainly not, your excellency." — "It was merely an apt quotation that has local coloring. But to avoid wounding morbid sensibilities I shall hereafter say that he's as bold as the lying and the lying leaders combined."

— "Or as a cachorro que dorme, Joseph C. — Ah, your excellency hasn't forgotten that? What a prodigious memory you must have! Well, so much the better; you'll not forget the services I've rendered. And, as for the commander of our special statistics army, don't feel the slightest uneasiness: I vouch for his competence." — "I think I've heard you say that before, Joseph C., and of course it's eminently satisfactory; but you're an absent-minded beggar and always forget to tell us who vouches for you."

—With regret we heard of the death from yellow fever of Mr. Sidney Henderson of the Leopoldina Railway Co., on the 21st instant, at the Strangers' Hospital. The deceased gentleman, who was only 21 years of age, was at his work in the traffic office on the 20th inst., and, although he complained of illness, no one thought he was so near his end, and least of all himself. On the morning of the 21st he was taken to the Strangers' Hospital, but he had already reached the black vomit stage, and at 4 p.m. he was dead. At 11:30 a.m. next day he was buried in the English cemetery at the Gimba, the burial service being read by the British chaplain, the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, who was assisted by his lay reader Mr. Lamby. The Leopoldina Co. kindly placed a launch at the disposal of all those assisting at the funeral, and not only was its staff well represented but the English banks and several of the leading commercial houses sent representatives at short notice. The coffin was borne to the mortuary chapel on the shoulders of his fellow officials, and after the first part of the burial service had been read, the heads of the departments of the railway bore it to the grave, which was subsequently decorated with wreaths. The deceased was a nephew of Mr. Frank Henderson, the general manager of the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Aires.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

It is specially requested that those with lists and any others desirous of contributing to the above fund, send in their names declaring the amounts they intend subscribing, to Mr. F. S. Yonle, c/o The London and River Plate Bank, Ltd.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of the council of the Birningham chamber of commerce, held about the middle of January, Mr. H. Schuhhoff drew attention to the new regulations in reference to the legalisation of invoices and bills of lading for Brazil. The regulations were, he said, that on and after the 1st January the exporters or shippers of merchandise to any Brazilian port must present two invoices at the Brazilian consulate in the place from whence the merchandise came. Those invoices would be legalised by the respective consuls, one being returned to the shipper to be sent with the merchandise, the other remaining in the consulate for statistical purposes. Every bill of lading that accompanied the corresponding ship's manifest stipulated in the custom-house must have attached thereto, from the 1st January, a separate declaration made by the shipper, in writing, specifying the merchandise contained in each parcel or parcels, which should be properly authenticated, as prescribed by Article 345 of the consolidated laws. Captains or mates were expressly forbidden to legalise any bill of lading until such declaration was exhibited by the shipper. The importation of articles made abroad, and bearing labels partly or wholly in the Portuguese language, was not permitted except when imported from Portugal or when manufactured for factories. Mr. Schuhhoff added that he had received a letter from the foreign office stating that the Brazilian government had agreed to admit the goods already labelled in the Portuguese language until the 1st March, so that the last clause of the regulations, which was most vexatious, had been postponed, and that would enable manufacturers to dispose of such goods as were finished or half-finished. The other clauses, however, came into force at once, and they had come upon the Brazil merchants like a thunderbolt. They must not under those regulations use on their English labels any Portuguese words. They must use only the English language. The labels they had been accustomed to use were partly in English and partly in Portuguese, the Portuguese language being used to denote the quality of the goods. Some of the expressions in combination with English names, were registered both in England and Brazil, and if they were disallowed the merchants would lose the advantage of trade descriptions to which the natives in Brazil were accustomed. It was against their interests, too, to have to make two invoices, one being returned to the shipper and the other to remain in the consulate. The consul was a merchant, and that meant that they must betray to him their trade secrets and prices, and, as Brazilian invoices were very long, it meant besides an immense amount of extra work. In the case of very large shipments, such, for instance, as a few hundred tons of iron, the goods were examined by the customs officers on board the lighters, and, as legalised invoices could not be sent until the shipping charges were added, that meant that they would arrive later than the goods, and thus the iron would have to be taken to the customs house, which would involve an extra and heavy expense. They would have, moreover, to state the gross and net weight with and without paper, and the slightest error exposed them to a heavy fine, rectifications not being allowed. That was rather hard on the merchants, and he thought an effort should be made to secure the withdrawal of the regulations. In conclusion he proposed

"That a memorial be presented to Her Majesty's government, urging them to withdraw pressure on the Brazilian government to withdraw the new customs regulations, and also to rescind the recent order prohibiting the labelling or stamping in Portuguese on imported goods." — After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

BUSINESS NOTES

An inquiry is still proceeding to find out who took stamps out of the mint.

The official value of the exports from Sergipe amounted last year to 7,881,588\$760.

The Argentine minister of finance has decreed the free importation of sacking and of bags for cereals.

There are complaints of a lack of fractional currency and other small notes in circulation in Sergipe.

A Santos paper of the 22nd states that a defalcation of 40,000\$000 had been discovered in the custom-house of that port.

On last Tuesday a committee of hat merchants had a conference with the minister of finance on the subject of the consumption taxes.

One of the factories at Sorocaba has closed on account of the epidemic of yellow fever and it is thought that the others will follow its example.

The number of houses drained in this city is 43,000. There are still a large number undrained in the suburbs, which will add a few thousands more to the total.

It is stated that the government has bought for 400,000\$ the Santa Monica plantation near the station of Desengano. The object is to create an experimental station for one of the national agricultural societies.

Among the passengers for Europe by the "Clyde," which left this port on the 22nd inst., we note the name of Mr. R. J. Reidy, representative of the Western Telegraph Co. Ltd. in this city. During his absence Mr. David MacNeil will substitute him in that post.

The sale of the old-established provision house of Vina Henry to Mr. Emilio Kalin will attract widespread interest among its many patrons. The good-will of the place, we hear, was reckoned in six figures, while the stock carried is always heavy and represents a large capital.

The milliners say that the new stamp tax on ladies' hats is greatly reducing their business. For a time the ladies will manage to get along with their old hats. A little new trimming will go far to atone for the fault of wearing last season's hat, and the treasury will be none the richer for it.

The São Paulo press regards as a triumph for business when the minister of finance in relation to the consumption tax of dry goods and points to this result as a demonstration of what business men may accomplish if they will unite and work earnestly in defense of their interests.

An inspection of the commercial columns of local newspapers during the past week will show what a restriction the commerce of this port has suffered, and all on account of insanitary regulations. We are receiving nothing from the River Plate, and for the past two weeks the principal English mail steamers have passed us by. This may please the vanity of our sanitary dictator, but it is ruin to the country just the same.

The new food preparation, Tropon, which is advertised in another column, is worthy of investigation. It was discovered by Professor Finkler, of the University of Bonn, Germany, and is recommended by many well known medical authorities. It is specially advantageous to persons greatly reduced in strength, or who are suffering from digestive detractions. It is worth a careful trial.

The printing facilities of the government being insufficient for the enormous demand made on them for consumption stamps, the minister of finance promptly ordered them from abroad and shiploads of them are beginning to arrive. As a special stamp is required for each class of taxable merchandise, an immense quantity of them are required, and the national printing office and the mint were unable to turn them out fast enough.

The following is a statement of the quantity of herva-mate exported from Paraná in the last four years:

1896.....	22,167,925 kilos
1897.....	18,078,868 "
1898.....	22,882,662 "
1899.....	21,912,899 "

Of the quantity exported last year 14,141,458 kilos went to Argentina, 7,373,883 kilos to Uruguay and 498,784 kilos to Chile.

The tribunal of accounts having refused to register the *regulamento* for the execution of the new stamp tax law, the minister of finance has sent it back with orders from the President, that it shall be registered under protest—that is on the President's responsibility. The minister accepts one of the objections, but obstinately adheres to all other requirements. In view of the despotic character of the government, why not dismiss the tribunal, the courts and all other branches of the administration which may not harmonize with the one man who insists on dominating the situation.

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A most desirable family residence No. 1, Rua Santa Rosa—Niterói; considered the most healthy suburb of Rio. Preference will be given to any one taking over a portion of the furniture.

Apply at above address, from 1 to 3 o'clock, p.m.

We take much satisfaction in calling attention to our new advertisements. In spite of bad times and restricted business transactions, advertisers still find *The Rio News* a satisfactory medium for business announcements. Whether our opinions are accepted or not, the advertiser knows that the paper is widely and carefully read, and that an advertisement in it pays.

Some weeks ago, in noticing the revision of contract conceded to the City Improvement Co., by which the government allowed

payments for house drainage in one-third gold and two-thirds paper, coupled with many conditions which seemed unfairly onerous, we expressed the opinion that the company was still receiving insufficient recompense for its important service. On the terms conceded the company would be receiving £3 8s. 4d. per house per annum at 7d. exchange, and £3 11s. 8d. at 8d. exchange. The revised contract (decree 3,540) having extended the company's exclusive right to districts 1, 2 and 3, which it has enjoyed since 1876 in regard to all other districts, of supplying water closets and waste water preventers, the plumbers in these three districts protested to President Campos Salles that it is against the constitution and free commerce. Of course there is no such thing as olive commerce, as witness the fresh beef monopolies, the garbage removal monopoly, etc., but that is another story. The President gave ear to the complaint, and on the 20th another decree was issued (No. 3,563) modifying the revised contract by cancelling the exclusive right above referred to in all districts and granting to the company the fixed rate of exchange of 19d., which will yield a fixed income of £4 15s. 6d. per house per annum. This is in much better rate and will, we trust, enable the company not only to proceed with its much-needed extensions, but also pay the shareholders a fair dividend on their capital, for which they have received nothing during the last eight years. The government is entirely within its powers in making this modification, for the budgets of 1888 and 1899 authorized the executive to revise this contract and give a fixed rate of exchange up to 19d. The concession should really have been made long ago, for it has been well known that the depreciated currency rate was not only depriving the company's shareholders of their dividends, but was seriously crippling the company in its efforts to carry on the service. And in this final settlement of the question, too much credit can not be given to the untiring efforts of the company's managers in this city, who have had not only to overcome the reluctance of the government to increase the charges for house drainage, but who have had to meet the persistent opposition of a so-called "comissão de sementes" with a £6,000,000 syndicate behind it, who wanted to take over the business. Happily for the city of Rio de Janeiro the scheme has failed, and we can now both congratulate the city and the company's managers on a new arrangement by which all will profit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The revenue of the state of Sergipe amounted last year to 1,773,502\$342.

The municipal revenue of Barbacena amounted last year to 201,917,533 and the expenditure to 172,350\$463. The municipal debt is 170,000\$.

The *Diário de Santos* bears that the municipality of Santos will contract a loan of 700,000\$, of which 500,000\$ will be with the Banco da República.

On Friday last the minister of finance burned another 2,000,000\$ of revenue, leaving his creditors without the payments to which they have long been entitled.

The director of public revenues has decided that *bitsagás* do not pay the consumption stamp tax. Only articles of necessity and comfort are honored with that attention.

The new statistics bureau is at least drawing pay, even if it is doing nothing else. A pay-roll for January, amounting to 479,997\$, has already been sent by the department of finance to the tribunal of accounts.

The government is causing investigations to be made in regard to the alleged clandestine issue of revenue stamps and the supposed payment of a fictitious account. These investigations are made at the mint and at the national treasury.

Before the federal court at Curió the district solicitor has charged Gov. Santos Andrade, Secretary of Finance Luiz Xavier and Treasurer João Bráuer with violating the law of Dec. 31, 1898, by issuing bonds payable to bearer to the amount of 600,000\$ for payment of salaries to public employees.

The London *City* of Jan. 13 comments on Brazilian stocks as follows:—The big rise in coffee prices has attracted speculators into the market, and some heavy dealings have taken place in Brazilian stocks. The Four per cents have been in especially good demand and Fives have also met with plenty of support.

The British *ss. Miramar* which arrived here yesterday from New York, brought a consignment of bullion to the London and German banks in this city, amounting to one million golden eagles, equally divided between the two mentioned banks. This is the first consignment of such an amount of American gold to the River Plate for some time past, but, from what we hear, it will not be the last.

Buenos Aires Herald, Feb. 13.

Apropos of the public debt of the republic (Uruguay) the *Siglo* calculates that the debt service consumes no less than 45% of the total expenditure, representing an annual quota of \$8,58 per inhabitant. In Argentina the proportion is 41.52%, and the quota per head \$13.66. We have no means of establishing a comparison with other Spanish republics; but the highest quota among European countries is that of France, \$6.50 per head which is 36.70% of her budget.—*Mouvement*.

Nearly two weeks ago there appeared in a daily journal of this city an item informing the public that the director-general of public revenue had sent to the minister of finance a report on the customs receipts for 1899 compared with those for the last five years. We have been waiting in vain for the publication of this interesting document. If the minister does not publish statistical information already in his possession, what benefit does he hope to derive from the money he spends on new bureaux of statistics? But perhaps the statistics sent in are not as favorable as he desires—hence the need of a special service.

—Why, hello! How's this? Is this what he calls special statistics? He says that last year our import duties produced only 200,052,680\$, including storage and labor. —Well, that's a good deal, isn't it? With that money we could give Roca a stunning reception. I assure you, a—Yes, I know that's your idea of how it should be burnt; but that's not the question. You see, in our budget we estimated the revenue from this source at 230,250,000\$. And now we'll have to confess to Rothschild that we made a mistake of over 30,000,000\$ in our estimate. If I can't get statistics a little more specialized than this, I shall have to disband the special statistics army.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 26th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.8656 per £ 1 s. 11 d. 51 75 cts
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 15 12
do of £ 1 s. 11 d. in Brazilian gold..... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 8 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 34 000

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 333 78 gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £ 1 s. 11 d. 16 00 c.

Value of \$100 (\$1.80 per £ 1. s. 11. str. in Brazilian currency (paper))..... 68 50

Value of £ 1 sterling 36 00

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 8 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 34 000

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 333 78 gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £ 1 s. 11 d. 16 00 c.

Value of \$100 (\$1.80 per £ 1. s. 11. str. in Brazilian currency (paper))..... 68 50

Value of £ 1 sterling 36 00

EXCHANGE

Feb. 19.—Today's market was not very steady, but there was an improvement in quotations. A fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 7/8 closing 7 7/16

Private bills..... opening 7 15/16—7 31/32 closing 7 31/32

Official value of the milreis 292-291 reis gold.

Feb. 20.—The situation of the market remained unchanged. Business reported regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 7/8—7 15/16 closing 7 7/16—7 31/32

Private bills..... opening 7 15/16—7 31/32 closing 7 31/32

Official value of the milreis 292-291 reis gold.

Feb. 21.—There was no alteration in the position of today's market; business was very restricted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 7 7/8—7 15/16 closing 7 7/16—7 31/32

Private bills..... opening 7 15/16—7 31/32 closing 7 31/32

Official value of the milreis 292-291 reis gold.

Feb. 22.—Today's market was a trifle firmer, but otherwise no change is to be reported. Business improved a little.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 7/8—7 15/16 closing 7 7/16—7 31/32

Private bills..... opening 7 15/16—7 31/32 closing 7 31/32

Official value of the milreis 292-291 reis gold.

Feb. 23.—The situation of the market today showed some improvement; there was a regular amount of business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 7/8—7 15/16 closing 7 7/16—7 31/32

Private bills..... opening 7 15/16—7 31/32 closing 7 31/32

Official value of the milreis 292-291 reis gold.

Feb. 24.—National holiday.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, with February 19.

Exports.

Coffee.—The publication of this number on Monday departs in part of the information usually appended to this paper. The coffee market was in a paralyzed condition the last week, and the sales were small notwithstanding the concessions made by sellers. There were sales of only about 16,000 bags, reported as being sent in the preceding week and during the last week. The market is still closed today (Saturday) in the week, however, which will account for a part of this unfavorable comparison.

The receipts for the week were 41,538 bags, and the shipments were 41,538 bags showing a considerable increase in stocks. The absence of news from the interior leads us to believe that the growing crop is progressing favorably and that the return will be large. Prices are entertained of a scarcity of labor and money for picking, which may diminish the results somewhat.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type

No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7 Reported Santos, Good

At arrivals Average per bags per kilo

Feb. 19... 15,2600—15,2700 1,000 bags. 95000
" 20... 15,600—15,700 2,000 " 9,600
" 21... 15,600—15,700 2,000 " 9,600
" 22... 15,000—15,200 6,000 " 9,600
" 23... 15,000—15,200 2,000 " 9,500

The shipments since our last report have been:

40,162 bags for the United States

1,619 " " Europe

— " " Cape of Good Hope

— " " River Plate, etc.

2,255 " " Consulwise

44,043 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

New York, 14 str. *Colombia*..... bags

New Orleans, 14 str. *Colombia*..... 26,997

Galveston, 14 str. "..... 2,542

New York, 14 str. *Rhenish*..... 4,049

Europe:

Hamburg, 14 str. *Gibraltar*..... 2,040

London, 14 str. *Chile*..... 110

The receipts for the past week were 75,318 bags against 74,011 bags for the previous week and 67,048 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

Feb. 23 Feb. 17

No. 6.... 14,500 10,500

7.... 15,200 15,000

8.... 14,000 15,100

9.... 14,100 11,600

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 18,210 bags, against 15,740 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 40,250 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts, bags

Shipments to U. S. States, bags

Shipments to Europe, bags

Shipments to Cape of Good Hope, bags

Shipments to River Plate, etc., bags

Shipments to Coastwise, bags

Total shipments, bags

Stock at Santos, bags

Stock at Santos

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 23rd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
500,955,300\$	1,78,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	\$88,900 — \$89,000
60,000,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$ 1,000	95,000 — 97,000
12,000,000	119,630	do 1897. 6 1/4%	1,000\$ 1,000	1,000,000 — 1,000,000
30,000,000	114,500	Bonds, 4%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 2,000,000
51,885,000	22,025,500	Gold Loan, 1888	1,000\$ 500	1,000 — 1,355,000
109,694,000	18,350,000	Do 1879. 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 1,000	— 350,000
Fct. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	Do 1888. 4 1/2%	Fct. 500\$ 200\$	— 600,000
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espírito Santo	Fct. 100\$ 200\$	— 460,000
5,000,000	4,573,200	Idem 6 1/4%	500\$ 500	412,000 —
Fct. 65,000,000	Fct. 45,522,000	Idem 6 1/4%	500\$ 500	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	Do 6 1/4% [1893]	1,000\$ 1,000	920,000 —
5,000,000	5,000,000	Do 6 1/4%	1,000\$ 1,000	167,000 — 168,000
600,000	600,000	Do 6 1/4%	100\$ 200	100 — 170,000
15,000,000	12,855,400	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%	200\$ 200	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%	100\$ 200	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do do Petrópolis, 7%	100\$ 200	—
50,000	514,800	do do do Alegre Pará, 7%	100\$ 200	—
400,000	400,000	do do do	700\$ 700	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
25,000,000\$	16,000,000	91,000	200\$	Commercio do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$8000, Jan. 1900	212,500 — 214,500
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio	200	31,20,000	60000, ditto 1900	202,000 —
12,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	do and series	80	—	75,000 — 79,000	
24,000,000	120,000	80,000	200	Construtor do Brasil	200	1,645,000	45000, Aug. 1893	19,000 — 19,500
16,000,000	80,000	77,255	200	Credito Movel	200	1,703,000	25000, Jun. 1899	3,000 — 3,500
5,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Credito Real do Brasil	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1923	1,000 —
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Depositos e Precios	200	640,020	75,000 — 77,000	
7,000,000	15,000	15,000	200	Hipotecario do Brasil	200	71,920	35000, ditto 1900	35,000 —
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Hipotecario do Brasil	200	288,17	45000, July 1899	50,000 — 53,000
9,735,200	16,110	16,110	200	Livraria e Commercio	200	616,110	65000, Jan. 1900	111,000 — 113,000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	230,000	105,000, ditto 1900	140,000 — 143,000
101,555,000	507,715	all	200	República do Brasil	200	17,410,079	65000, ditto 1900	145,000 — 146,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio Matto Grosso	200	391,700	65000, ditto 1900	110,000 — 112,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Rural e Hipotecario	200	—	250,000	20,000 —
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do and series	100	45000, ditto 1900	125,000 — 130,000	
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,326	11 1/2% ditto 1898	
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Com. e Indústria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	1,25000, ditto 1900	
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	100	285,000	12 1/2% ditto 1899	190,000 —
7,500,000	37,500	14,097	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,441,521	8 1/2% ditto 1899	100,000 — 130,000
—	—	10,002	200	do	60	—	12,000	21,000 —
25,000,000	125,000	12,500	200	Londrinas S. Paulo	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1898	140,000 —
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	500,000	50000, ditto 1900	500,000 —
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	605,000	75000, Jan. 1895	140,000 —
19,524,010	—	—	200	Utilia de S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
£ 5,000,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina	£ 10	—	—	—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Milés de S. Jerônimo	100\$	36,672\$	25000 Oct. 99	27,000 —
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macacá e Campos	200	—	—	
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Mizambimbo	100	65,000	—	
—	—	—	200	do and series	100	—	—	
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	75	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	8 1/2% — 10 1/2%
—	—	100,000	200	do do	20	—	3,000	4,250
10,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Quilombo	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
—	—	—	200	do	85	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	200	200	União Siderhana-Itauna	40	1,493,242	6 1/2% June, 92	28,000 —
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valecinha	200	45,710	65000, Feb. 86	10,000 —
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy	200	583,578	int. Jan. 92	1,300 — 2,000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	55	—	4,250 —

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caribe	100\$	—	—	— \$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Cariri Urbanos	200	16,587	—	15,500 —
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Carrasco (and Hotel)	200	5,671	14000, July 91	154,000 — 157,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	Jardim Botanico	200	559,174\$	5,000, Jun. 1899	162,000 — 170,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Cristóvão	200	281,002	10 000, ditto 1900	175,000 —
500,000	5,000	5,000	200	Vila Isabel	200	25,501	7 1/2% July 99	185,000 —
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fábric Paulista	200	200,000	50 000, Jan. 1900	120,000 —
1,200,000	6,000	4,000	200	Industrial Mineira	200	82,356	10 000, Aug. 99	150,000 —
1,500,000	7,500	7,500	200	Magdeuse	200	16,235	10 000, Jan. 1900	150,000 —
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Minas e Fluminense	200	131,143	10 000, ditto 1900	200,000 — 220,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Portuguese Industrial	200	7,824	5 000, Mar. 96	112,000 — 140,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Progreso (Woolens)	200	633,859	12 000, Jan. 1900	200,000 —
450,000	4,500	all	200	S. Felix	200	17,010	4 000, Jan. 1900	30,000 —
350,000	1,000	1,000	200	S. Pedro Luzin	200	3,575	— ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	14,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	55,056	— ditto 99	— 150,000
2,000,000	16,000	all	200	União Paulista	200	1,314,023	17 1/2% Aug. 99	190,000 —

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima	200\$	45,672\$	15000, July 97	— 54,000
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	300,000	25 000, Jan. 1900	410,000 —
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	15,581	1,500, ditto 99	— 1,000,000
673,400	5,367	all	200	S. João do Barro e Campos	200	200,000	10 000, ditto 1900	130,000 —
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	366,371	8 000, ditto 99	355,000 —
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Companhia Industrial	200	250,000	2,000, ditto 1900	200,000 —
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Isabel	200	189,182	50 000, Jan. 1900	185,000 —
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	200,000	12 000, Jan. 1900	150,000 —
1,000,000	4,000	4,000	200	Magdeuse	200	82,356	10 000, Aug. 99	150,000 —
1,000,000	2,000	2,000	200	Portuguese Industrial	200	16,235	10 000, Jan. 1900	200,000 —
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Progreso Industrial	200	131,143	10 000, ditto 1900	200,000 —
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro Luzin	200	55,056	— ditto 99	— 150,000
1,000,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	1,314,023	17 1/2% Aug. 99	190,000 —

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Centarreira e Viação Fluminense	200\$	44,375\$	4 000, July 91	—
3,000,000	9,000	9,000	200	Carros Táxis e Morenos	200	53,000	1,500, ditto 99	10,000 — 15,000
4,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Centro Industrial	200	1,000	1,000, ditto 99	— 1,000,000
2,500,000	20,000	11,000	200	Centro de Santos	200	200,000	10 000, ditto 1900	100,000 —
1,000,000	2,000	2,000	200	Centro Industrial	200	99,000	99,000	—
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Centro Industrial	200	300,000	10 000, ditto 1900	100,000 —
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Centro Industrial	200	99,000	99,000	—
1,000,000	10,000	9,950	200	Centro Industrial	200	200,000	10 000, ditto 1900	100,000 —
1,000,000	7,500	7,500	200	Typographia do Brasil				

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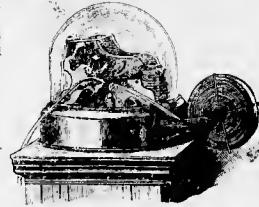
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